

# Agriculture

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## Case Study Based Questions

### Source 1

**Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:**

Jhumming: The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam. In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-Eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand and Jhumming' in the North-Eastern region.

**Q1. How is primitive subsistence agriculture related with Jhumming?**

- a. It is based on shifting cultivation
- b. It is intensive in nature
- c. It is based on plantation cultivation
- d. It depends upon cash crop

**Q2. The 'Slash and Burn' agriculture is known as 'Conuco' in which one of the following countries?**

- a. Venezuela
- b. Brazil
- c. Indonesia
- d. Mexico

**Q3. The 'Slash and Burn' agriculture is known as 'Roca' in which one of the following countries?**

- a. Mexico
- b. Indonesia
- c. Brazil
- d. Venezuela

**Q4. Identify the major problem of Jhumming cultivation.**

- a. Single crop dominance
- b. Modern inputs
- c. High cost
- d. Low production

**Q5. In India, 'Slash and Burn' agriculture is known as 'Bewar', in which one of the following states?**

- a. Andhra Pradesh
- b. Madhya Pradesh
- c. Rajasthan
- d. Jharkhand

**Q6. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct options:**

Column I	Column II
A. Andhra Pradesh	1. Kuruwa
B. Odisha	2. Valre
C. Rajasthan	3. Penda
D. Jharkhand	4. Pama dabi

A B C D

a. 3 4 2 1

c. 2 1 4 3

A B C D

b. 1 2 3 4

d. 4 3 1 2

## Answers

- 1. (a)
- 2. (a)
- 3. (c)
- 4. (d)
- 5. (b)
- 6. (a)

## Source 2

**Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option: (CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)**

There has been a gradual shift from cultivation of food crops to cultivation of fruits,

vegetables, oil-seeds and industrial crops. This has led to the reduction in net sown area under cereals and pulses. With the growing population of India, the declining food production puts a big question mark over the country's future food security. The competition for land between non-agricultural uses such as housing and agriculture has resulted in reduction in the net sown area. The productivity of land has started showing a declining trend. Fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results are now being held responsible for degrading the soils. Periodic scarcity of water has led to reduction in area under irrigation. Inefficient water management has led to water logging and salinity.

**Q1. One can infer from the above given information that marginal and small farmers have been pushed out of cultivation. Which one of the following is the prominent cause?**

- a. Food and fruit crops are expensive in market.
- b. Shift to multifarious crops according to demand.
- c. Periodic scarcity of water in many regions.
- d. Soil degradation and extensive Green Revolution.

**Q2. Read the following statements and find the correct option from the given options.**

- (i) Indian farmers are diversifying their cropping patterns.
  - (ii) They are shifting production from cereals to fruits, vegetables, etc.
  - (iii) Jute is in high demand in the Indian market.
- a. (i) and (ii)
  - b. (ii) and (iii)
  - c. Only (iii)
  - d. Only (ii)

**Q3. According to the information given above, there has been reduction in the net sown area under cereals and pulses. Identify the reason.**

- a. Lack of market to sell cereals and pulses.
- b. Earn more income from non-agricultural sector.
- c. Need of huge labour in cultivating cereals and pulses.
- d. Availability of more profits from commercial crops.

**Q4. 'Fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results, are now being held responsible for degrading the soil. Infer the positive effects of these inputs noticed earlier from the following statements.**

- a. These inputs have shown increased outputs and productivity.
- b. These are integral to the process of reducing agrarian losses.
- c. These inputs can cut the amount of harvestable produce.
- d. These are the leading causes of mortality and health problems.

**Q5. There are states in India which are using fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides at excessive level to increase their agricultural production. Identify the states which are at prominent level from the following options.**

- a. Karnataka and Kerala
- b. Haryana and Punjab
- c. Punjab and Gujarat
- d. Haryana and Telangana

**Q6. Food production provides the base for food security and is a key determinant of food availability. Why is this trend shifting towards industrial crops? Choose the correct option in reference to the context.**

- a. To improve the land use pattern
- b. To use intensive farming techniques
- c. To improve the fertility of soil
- d. To fetch more income and high earnings

### **Answers**

- 1. (d)
- 2. (a)
- 3. (d)
- 4. (a)
- 5. (b)
- 6. (d)

### **Source 3**

**Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence

agriculture is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks and family/community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown. It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilizers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of the country. It is Jhumming in North-Eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland; Pamlou in Manipur, Dipa in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**Q1. Upon which factors primitive subsistence agriculture**

**Ans.** Primitive subsistence agriculture depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

**Q2. In which states of India, primitive subsistence farming is known as 'Jhumming'?**

**Ans.** Primitive subsistence farming is known as Jhumming in North-Eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

**Q3. Why do farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation?**

**Ans.** Farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation when the soil fertility decreases. This allows nature to replenish the soil fertility through natural processes.